## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 601)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 10x + 33 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(10) \pm \sqrt{(10)^2 - 4(1)(33)}}{2(1)}$$
$$x = \frac{-(10) \pm \sqrt{100 - 132}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{-16 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm 4\sqrt{2}\,i}{2}$$

$$x = -5 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i$$

Notice that *i* in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -5 + 7i and -9 + 2i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-5+7i)\cdot(-9+2i)$$

$$45 - 10i - 63i + 14i^2$$

$$45 - 10i - 63i - 14$$

$$45-14-10i-63i$$

$$31 - 73i$$

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3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 11x + 30$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-5).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-5)(x^2+x-6)$$

$$f(x) = (x-5)(x-2)(x+3)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+5) \cdot (x+1)^2 \cdot (x-3)^2$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

